

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1868.

[No. 2199.]

Sales at Vendue.

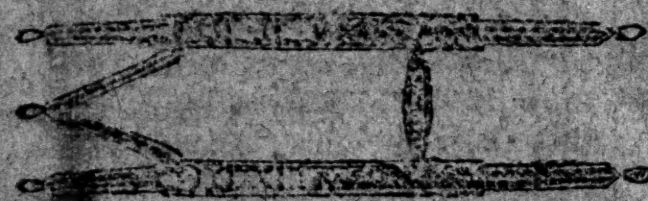
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far ex-
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale
and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of
Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on
advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines
Spiritous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date
the 7th day of February, 1867, and duly re-
corded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town
of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers,
for the purpose of satisfying certain debts
due from the said Craig to the banks of A-
lexandria and Washington, will be sold on
the premises to the highest bidder, at public
auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of
June next:

That handsome three story Brick
dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alex-
andria, west of Pitt-street, on the north side
of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9
inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth
A. L. S. O.

A neat, well finished, two sto-
ry Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee sim-
ple, west of Water-street, on the south side of
Duke-street, and running thereon 27 feet, 10
inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a
ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the a-
mount in cash, at the execution of the deed
and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12,
18, and 24 months on approved, indorsed
notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, &c.
secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,

William Ladd,

Trustees.

May 20 d

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Espareilles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays:
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Won't if He Can't
Time's a Telltale.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, at six
o'clock, in the evening, on the premises,
will be leased for one year—

The Wharf and Warehouse, oc-
cupied by Robert T. Hooe and Co. on the
lower end of Duke-street, now belonging to
the Corporation.

June 13.

d5t

M E A D.

THE public are respectfully informed,
that the subscriber has commenced making
MEAD at his house opposite the market
house, and intends keeping a constant supply
of the BEST MEAD, during the summer.
Persons may be supplied by sending to the
house.

John Bogan.

June 11.

3t

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M.
Cholla, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For par-
ticulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

6m

New-York Lottery.

State of the wheel on the close of the thirty-
third day of drawing.

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL,

1 of 25,000 dolls.

1 10,000

1 2,000

2 1,000

6 500

9 100

33 50

177 20

5,226 10

Gain of the wheel at the close of the 34th
days drawing \$16,240.

On the 40th days drawing the first drawn
number will be entitled to \$10,000

Tickets at \$12 50 cents for sale by

R. GRAY.

June 2.

Just Received and for Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at
Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-
President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and
Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Bruck-
enridge, 2 vol. 12. 60. Price 22 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery.

Formed upon principles of economy and ad-
apted to the use of private families.—Price
87 1/2 cents.
March

WHEREAS Tristram F. Jones hath, by
his petition in writing, applied to the
honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the
assistant judges of the circuit court of the
District of Columbia, to be admitted to the be-
nefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of
insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid,
and has stated therein that he is in actual con-
finement in the jail bounds of Alexandria coun-
ty at the suit of Charles Worthington and be-
ing unable to discharge the said claim
with others against him, has offered to deli-
ver up to the use of his creditors, all his
property, real, personal and mixed—Notice is
therefore given, to the creditors of the said
Tristram F. Jones that on Monday, 20th inst.
between the hours of 7 and 12 o'clock at
the same day, at the court house in Alexandria,
the oath of an insolvent debtor will be admi-
nistered to the said Tristram F. Jones, and a
trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of
congress, unless cause be then & there shewn
to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitz-
hugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit
court of the District of Columbia, this 13th day
of June, 1868.

G. Deneale, C. C.

June 12.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A NEW WORK

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasion-
ally illustrated by French and English
sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words
in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, ac-
cording to the most polite usage in
France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and
phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar
proper and christian names, and of the
most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language
alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best
writers, and particularly from the Dictionnaire
of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Ca-
neau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambard,
Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of
teaching language to man, applied to the
French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary
of their own language.

VOLNEY.

- I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two
handsome large 12mo. volumes, upon a
beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for
the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ro-
naldson. This type, although small, is, by
its neatness and elegance, extremely grate-
ful to the eyes. The work will issue from
the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have
already been so eminently distinguished by
the greatest accuracy and taste in their
profession, and a thorough knowledge of
the French and English languages.
- II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes
in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be
paid on the delivery of the whole work. By
gentlemen, however, wishing to have the
first volume before the second, it may be
received upon paying the full amount of
the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R.
GRAY.

May 28.

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Charles
county, will be offered at public sale, on FRI-
DAY, the 24th day of June next, if fair; if
not, the next fair day, at the residence of the
subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of
Robert Alexander, late of Fairfax county
state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of
NEGROES.

All persons having claims against said
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the
same, on or before the first day of December
next; they may otherwise be excluded from
all benefit of said estate. Given under my
hand this 31st day of May, 1868.

Benjamin I. Fendall.

Maryland, Charles County,

Pomomky.

d3w*

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter
casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar-
rels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears
in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER,

TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,

ENTITLED,

THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a
Paper whose contents and principles
shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both
parties, presents to his friends and the liberal
public in general, the following outline of
his plan, hoping that they may be com-
munications warm in the defence of liberty
and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the
discussion of political matters, destitute of
rancor on the one hand, or of overbearing
partiality on the other. The Editor's selec-
tions shall be made with care and attention,
never sacrificing for any purpose the real in-
terest of the community, or wandering from
the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will
sometimes be necessary, from a want of po-
litical matter, that the columns of a paper
should be supplied with moral disquisitions,
practically useful and interesting, and instruc-
tive anecdotes from historic research. Nor
can this course be well objected to by those
whose feelings are alive to the cause of ge-
nuine morality and religion. The Editor
calculates with confidence upon receiving
from those whose education and means of in-
formation will authorize it, a copious supply
of materials on these subjects. His paper
will be at all times open to receive the reflec-
tions of the man of science, or the deep re-
search of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touch-
ing Agriculture, Commerce and Manufac-
tures, together with plans for the general
improvement in Canals, public Roads, and
the various discoveries in any branch of learn-
ing or the mechanic arts, will be particularly
sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate
parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors
to effect so desirable an object—and in the
town of Alexandria, where he is attached by
the strongest ties of nature, and of interest,
he will ever consider it as a primary object,
to destroy these seeds of dissension which
have had the tendency to retard the growth
and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to
the most superficial observer, that the mini-
stra of politics cause a difference of sentiment,
and not those general and universally admi-
red maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious
Washington, together with his services, shall
ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose
on the minds of those who may favor him
with their patronage, that his mind has as-
sumed no stand on the important subject of
politics, not on the contrary, he unequivocally
declares, that his sentiments are decid-
edly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtain-
ed this paper will be printed, weekly, at 25
cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in ad-
vance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on
good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be of-
fered, after the commencement of the paper,
it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the neces-
sary materials, and contracted with a gentle-
man of abilities to assist in the execution of
the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be
immediately waited on for their patronage.
Subscription papers will also be left at the Caf-
fe House and at the principal Book Stores.

T. Longden.

June 14

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the
9th instant, a black boy, an apprentice
to the carpenters' trade, named GEORGE,
18 years of age; had on when he deserted, a
pair of nankeen trousers, a chequered coun-
try cloth roundabout, a white waistcoat, two
ticklerburg shirts, and an old fur hat; his
nose rather large and flat, shews his teeth
very much, understands a little of the carpen-
ters' trade. Whoever apprehends the said
boy or secures him in any jail so that I get
him again, shall receive the above reward and
all reasonable expences if brought home.
As he was formerly the property of General
George Washington, he perhaps will endea-
vor to pass as a free boy.

All persons are forewarned from harboring
him.

Abel Blakeney.

June 14.

2t

Printing in its various branches
neatly executed at this office.

HAMPTON, June 3d, 1868.

MR. COWPER, SIR,

The charges preferred against me at my late trial, with the sentence of the court, have been published in most of the newspapers; I regret that the evidence given at the trial has not also found its way into the public prints. Those who take any interest in the result, and who are anxious to form a correct opinion on the subject, would certainly prefer having the direct and original sources of information and judgment laid open to their inspection. The great bulk of this evidence, will I fear, always prevent its publication.

Having contributed by your paper to disseminate the accusation and sentence against me, I cannot doubt but that you will willingly assist, by the same means, to distribute my vindication. I have therefore sent a copy of my defence before the court martial, and request you to publish it in your paper.

Respectfully, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BARRON.

Mr. President, and
Gentlemen of the Court,

After serving in the navy of the U. States, (I may be permitted to say usefully, and with the approbation of the government) for ten years; it is now my fortune to be brought before you, on charges implicating my honor and life. However humiliating such a situation might be under ordinary circumstances, I hail this moment as fortunate and happy. For six months the silent victim of misrepresentation, I shall have, on this day, an opportunity of vindicating my honor, before an intelligent and impartial tribunal. Conscious of my own innocence, and assured of the justice and honor of my judges, I enter on my defence with the proud, and confident anticipation of rescuing my reputation from unmerited reproach. In this defence you shall find no unmanly attempt to interest your feelings or your generosity. It shall be such as an officer may make, without reproach; and officers receive, without a blush. It shall be directed wholly to your judgment and reason.

The first charge against me is—“For negligently performing the duty assigned me.” Under this general imputation, two specific offences are stated—1st, “That I did not visit the frigate Chesapeake during the period she remained in Hampton Roads, and before she proceeded to sea, as often as I was in duty bound to do.”—2ndly, “That when I did visit her, I did not, as it was my bounden duty to do, examine particularly into her state and condition.”

On this charge I ought perhaps to say nothing—I would make no comment on it, if my defence was designed solely for this court. It is my happiness and consolation to know that you are intimately acquainted with the distribution, as well as the details of naval duties; and on that knowledge I would entirely rely. But a reviewing power must be exercised on your decision, by those of whom I may say, without designing a censure, that they have not enjoyed the same opportunities of being informed on naval subjects. My country too, may deign to examine the details of a transaction so interesting to her honor and happiness.—If a solicitude to justify my conduct to the world, mingling itself with my other feelings, leads me to details not essential to your information; I indulge a hope that you will find my apology, in the generous sympathies of your own honor.

The charge explained by these two specifications, presents two propositions; the one of principle, the other of fact. It presupposes and assumes the principle, that it was my duty, often to visit the ship, personally to superintend her equipments, and examine into her condition, while she remained in Hampton Roads. The fact to be established is, that I did not perform this duty. You will readily discern, sirs, that a failure, on the part of the United States, to support either of their propositions, absolves me from all censure, on this head. It will not be sufficient to shew that I have not made these examinations.—It must be also shewn that it was my duty to have done so: For there can be no guilt in omitting to perform that, which no duty enjoins: I persuade myself that I shall convince you, that the charge is bottomed on a misconception both of principle, and fact.

In examining the principle of this charge, I will shew that the duties, which it presupposes to have been attached to me, were not within my province, but peculiarly and exclusively devolved on another officer.—If they were attached to me, they must either have resulted from the general nature of my command, or have been enjoined by particular instructions. My instructions you will see are silent on this subject. Did they grow out of the general nature of my command?

You will bear in memory, sirs, that the Chesapeake was lying dismantled at Washington, when she was put in commission, on the intended voyage to the Mediterranean—it was designed, that I should proceed in her to take command of the squadron in that sea. At Washington, in Feb. last, captain Gordon was appointed to act as captain of that ship—but little progress

was made in her equipment, when I went to Hampton, by permission of the secretary of the navy; and continued to live there till we sailed. Captain Gordon, meanwhile, continued in command at Washington; superintended her equipment; conducted her from thence to Hampton roads, and has continued in that station till the day of his arrest. By that gentleman was forwarded my letter of instructions; and I received it on the day after his arrival in Hampton roads. The letter appointed me “commanding officer of the vessels of war of the U. S. destined for the Mediterranean.”

My defence is, that, in the relative situations of captain Gordon and me, as just detailed, the duties, attached to me by the charge, exclusively pertained to him, as captain and commander; and not to me, holding the rank which had been conferred on me. There are but two tests, by which we can ascertain, by whom these duties were to be performed. The positive and express regulations of the navy constitute one, and that the most infallible, and decisive, in all cases to which their provisions extend—the usage and practice of the navy constitute another, less definite and unerring indeed than the former; but still worthy of regard, in those numerous cases, in which positive regulations do not exist, or are ambiguous—to both I appeal.

The president of the U. S. has established certain rules and regulations for the government of the navy—a copy is furnished to every officer. They are systematic, comprehensive and minute; they embrace all ranks, from the commander of a squadron to the cook; define the respective powers, and prescribe the relative and minutest duties of each station, in successive chapters. The first chapter is entitled, “Of the duties of a commander in chief, or commodore of a squadron,” and its precepts apply to me, as I held that station. The second chapter is entitled, “Of the duties of a captain or commander.” Captain Gordon held that rank; his duties therefore are prescribed by the provisions under this head. From this second chapter, I select, as explanatory of the duties attached to captain Gordon, the following rules:

1st. “When a captain or commander is appointed to command one of the U. S. ships, he is immediately to repair on board and visit her throughout.”

2d. “To give his constant attendance on board, and to quicken the dispatch of the work, and to send to the navy department weekly accounts, or oftener if necessary, of the condition and circumstances she is in, and the progress made in fitting her out.”

3d. “To take inventories of all the stores committed to the charge of his officers respectively, and to require from his boatswain, gunner, sailmaker, carpenter and purser, counterparts of their respective inventories.”

7th. “When the ship’s company is completed, they shall be divided into messes and guards; and he shall order without delay, the partition of the people for an engagement, to the end that, before they sail, every one may know his post.”

9th. “At all times whether sailing alone or in a squadron, he shall have his ship ready for an immediate engagement, to which purpose he shall not permit any thing to be on deck that may embarrass the management of the guns and not be readily cleared away.”

15th. “Himself to muster the ship’s company at least once a week, in port or at sea, and to be very exact in his duty; and if any person shall absent himself from his duty without leave, for three successive meetings, he is to be marked as a runaway on the ship’s books.”

32d. “Before the ship proceeds to sea, he is, without any partiality or favor to examine and rate the ship’s company, according to their abilities, and to take care that every person in the ship, without distinction, do actually perform the duty for which he is rated.”

33d. “Before the ship sails he is to make a regulation for quartering the officers and men, and distributing them to the great guns, small arms, rigging, &c. and a list of such order and distribution is to be fixed up in the most public place of the ship. He is also frequently to exercise the ship’s company in the use of the great guns and small arms, and to set down in his journal the times he exercises them.”

35th. “If any officers are absent from their duty when the ship is under sailing orders, he is to send their names to the navy officer with the cause of their absence.”

35d. “He is responsible for the whole conduct and good government of the ship

and for the due execution of all regulations which concern the several duties of the officers and company of the ship, who are to obey him in all things which he shall direct them for the service of the United States.”

It cannot be denied that these regulations consider captain Gordon as “responsible for the whole conduct and good government of the ship, and for the due execution of all regulations which concern the several duties of the officers and company of the ship.” His was the duty “to repair on board, to visit her throughout, and to give his constant attendance on board.” On him was the obligation of “stationing and mustering the crew,” and regulating all the internal operations of the ship, “as to have her constantly prepared for immediate action.” Yet it is imputed to me as a crime, that I have not performed these duties thus expressly imposed upon another officer; with the same justice I might be arraigned for the omission of the lowest officer in the ship, in what related to his department. The commanding officer of a squadron, on this principle, would be inevitably borne down, and overwhelmed, by the united pressure of his own peculiar and appropriate duties, and those of all the officers in his squadron.

Possibly it might be said, that these regulations do not apply to a captain or commander, on board whose ship a commodore hoists his flag. To this I reply, that the appointment of a commodore does not reduce the captain’s or commander’s rank. He does not thereby become a lieutenant; and there is no intermediate grade between a commander and lieutenant. He still remains a captain or commander. To this station certain powers and duties are inseparably annexed.—They constitute its essence and soul. His appointment invests him with these powers; and while that exists, they exist; whether he holds a separate command, or is subject to a superior officer. It cannot be doubted that these regulations apply to every other captain in a squadron: Yet the commodore of a squadron has precisely the same authority over every other ship and every other captain in his squadron, as over his immediate captain and the ship in which his flag is hoisted. The occasions of exercising this power would probably less frequently occur, as to the management of other ships, than as to that in which he sailed; because they would not be so immediately under his observation.—Yet his right and power would still be the same.

But if it be still insisted, that these regulations do not apply to a captain on board the commodore’s ship, I ask what regulations do apply to him? There are none other prescribed to captains and commanders, but those contained in the 21 chapter, to which I have referred. Would it be said to be a *casus omnisus*? It would be a poor compliment to the intelligence of the navy department to believe that this case, of daily occurrence, has not been provided for by their regulations. But this supposition is disproved, not only by the preceding chapter, defining the duties of a commodore, but by several articles of the regulations for captains, in which the commander of the squadron is expressly named and referred to. The case of a captain, under the orders of a commodore, was therefore within the contemplation of the government when prescribing the duties of captains. If it had been designed to discriminate, as to duty and power, between the captain of the commodore’s ship, and the captains of other ships in his squadron, it would have been done by express provisions. No such provisions exist.—The conclusion is inevitable—all captains were intended to be bound by the same regulations.

Allow me to pursue this topic somewhat farther, and expose the consequences of the principle assumed by this first charge. If capt. Gordon was absolved from these regulations by my appointment, the duties enjoined by them must either have become extinct, or have been translated to another officer. No rational man will adopt the first alternative. The secretary of the navy has adopted the latter; and transferred them to me, as commodore. But will it not be readily perceived by all intelligent men, that this transfer is equally opposed to the spirit of all naval and military institutions; and to the tenor of our own regulations.

In the military and naval institutions of all countries, the duties are progressively generalized, as the rank progresses. To a superior officer is necessarily confided general subjects; while all the minutiae and details of duty are intrusted to subordinate officers. It is in this harmony of objects, this progressive distribution of duties, this adaptation of service to the station of dif-

ferent officers, that discipline consists.—From it is derived the effect and value of such institutions. That army would be incapable of any great achievements, requiring studied arrangements; complicated and concerted movements; combined distant operations; in which it was required of the commander in chief to superintend the formation of a plan, to instruct in the use of a musket. And similar operations, as well from the necessity, as from the interest of the generals. The principle is as true in the arts as in military science.

Our naval regulations are framed on the same principle.—They contemplate the commodore, not as the commander of any particular ship, but as the chief of a squadron.—They prescribe his duties with reference to that station.—There is not one provision similar to those prescribed to the captain. To convict me on this charge you must therefore exercise a twofold legislative power. You must annul the existing regulations, and enact new ones; you must first declare that the existing regulations do not apply to captain Gordon, though they are expressly prescribed for captains; you must then supply their omission, and say they shall extend to me, though a commodore is not named in them. And when this shall be done, I ask, what duties remain to captain Gordon, if those prescribed by the regulations did not attach to him? I answer—none. His place was mere sinecure, without duty or responsibility.—It will be useless to say that some of these duties remained with him, while others were transferred to me. They cannot be separated; they are all comprehended in the same chapter, regulating the duties of captains or commanders. If he was a captain or commander, within the meaning of these regulations, they all attached to him; if he was not, none were obligatory. The sole reason for annexing a captain to a commodore’s ship, is that all the details on board that ship may be under his inspection; while the commodore gives a general superintendence to the squadron.

Should it be urged that captain Gordon’s rank in the navy was that of a master and commander, I reply that the regulations are prescribed not solely to captains, but to captains or commanders disjunctively; and that the term “commander” is there used, as descriptive of that particular rank of master and commander, in the navy, as contrasted distinguished from captain; and not as expressive of a captain, having no superior officer on board.

Captain Gordon has however, settled the application of these regulations to himself. For the first appointment of the secretary was deemed inexplicit, in not settling his rank on the ship, and was returned; he afterwards received his command appointment, to “act as captain on board the Chesapeake,” and has since executed many of the duties prescribed by the regulation to captains or commanders.—These duties he would not have performed but from a conviction of the application of the regulations to him.

I will not detain you, sirs, by a particular recital the regulations prescribed to the commodore of a squadron. I rely on your recollection of their general scope and tendency. They prescribe duties to the commodore, to his character of chief of a squadron; and not as the commander of a particular ship. I will, however, notice three; because they alone have any apparent bearing on the present part of the enquiry.—They are the 3d, 14th, and 15th.

The 3d section provides, that “he shall inform himself of the properties of the vessels in his squadron, that he may make use of them to advantage as the case may require.” This obligation to inform himself of the properties of the different ships in his squadron, is certainly with a view, that he may appreciate their respective qualities; and be enabled to apply each to the object, for which it is best adapted: as for example, that he might not for want of this information, send a dull sailer in chase. That he “may know the properties of the ships,” however, it cannot be expected, that he is to examine into the minute arrangements of their interior, as is assumed by the first specification.

The 14th is in these words—“When he is at sea he is frequently to exercise the ships under his command, and draw them into lines of battle, when the weather is fair, and the same can be done consistently with his cruising orders and without interruption to the voyage.”

On this I shall make but two remarks: It prescribes this duty to be performed at sea; leaving the inevitable implication, that, in port, the captains are to exercise their respective ships as prescribed by the regulations for captains. The exercise

prescribed, is of the squadron, to accustom them to the evolutions of combination, forming and attack, and not to instruct the crews of individual ships in the use of their guns.

The 15th is in these words: "He is to visit the ships of his squadron or division, and view the men on board, and see them mustered as often as he shall think necessary." He is to judge of the necessity of the visit, when he pays it; he is not enjoined to rummage the store rooms, overhaul the rigging, inspect the mountings of each gun, and pry into the magazine (as some of the witnesses have supposed necessary) but merely "to view the men and see them mustered."

The express regulations do not then, I conceive, prescribe the duty attached to me by this charge.

Neither does the usage of the navy. I speak with more confidence on this head; because it was my fortune to be twice placed, under most valuable officers, in the same station, which captain Gordon held under me. I speak of commodores Barry and Dale. It was never thought by them, that the duties supposed by this charge to have appertained to the commodore, were within their province; nor did they perform them: they were executed wholly by me. Your own experience and observation, however, will best settle what this usage is.

The usage of the British navy corresponds with the opinion I have advanced.

On lieutenant Crane's opinion on this subject, I shall only observe: that opinions are not evidence; and if they were, whatever may be his merits, his opinions will not outweigh the express regulations, and the constant usage of the navy.

Before I quit this part of the charge, I cannot forbear observing; that it displays, in its framers, either a want of clear and definite conception of the relative duties of captain Gordon and myself; or a most anxious desire to supply, by the number of his charges, the want of individual force.

If these duties really appertain to me, I alone am responsible for the injury sustained by the U. S. for their non-performance. Yet by a strange perversion, either of judgment or feeling, the omission is, in general terms, imputed to me as an offence; while all the details of omission, from specific subjects of accusation against captain Gordon on his approaching trial.

[To be continued.]

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEWBURYPORT, June 3.

Arrived brig Respect, Dennis, from Guadaloupe, via Antigua. Left at Point Peire schooner Virginia, from New York; and brig Jersey, Blagge, of do. both by permission, for property there, which it is expected would be obtained. C. 20 sous. American produce high. Captain Dennis was taken the day he sailed, by the sloop of war Wolverine, and carried into Antigua, where he was detained eighteen days, cleared without trial, with about 160 dollars expenses. The mate, Mr. Simpson, with six hands, were taken on board the Wolverine, and detained till the Respect sailed. While on board of her she brought too a New York ship bound to Point Peire, by permission, but suffered her to proceed without detention. Left at Antigua, May 8, ship Sophronia, from New York, and brig Catharine, Ray, from do. both by permission, for property; also schooner Sally, Swain, of Newburyport, condemned, bought in, and expected to sail for the southern states. It was considered doubtful whether those at Antigua would obtain their property without they brought out cargoes. The government at Antigua had prohibited the exportation of flour, though there was considerable quantities in the island, and worth but 20 dollars. Spoke, May 18, in lat. 24 43, long. 63 a schooner from Hampton roads, declined giving the vessel's or master's name, endeavoring to be "blown off," wind west, and intended to go to Antigua, at which place they enquired the price of corn; she was a two topsail schr. with yellow sides. May 27, lat. 37 40, ship Joseph, French, six days from Portland, bound to New Orleans.

Capt. D. brought a note from captain John Clough, formerly of Salem, who is now on board the prison ship at Point Peire, where he has been confined six months; his ship, the Northern Liberties of New York, is condemned on account of his having on a former voyage, in the Julia Ann, brought a man from Point Peire, who came on board him, in a clandestine manner, 12 miles from the harbor. Capt. C. is treated in a cruel manner, and his situation truly distressing, and merits the interference of the American government for his release.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

The St. Croix Packet was the first vessel that sailed for Philadelphia from St. Croix on permission, and has returned full, after a voyage of something less than seven weeks.

Brig Elizabeth, Campbell; Ariadne, Cullen, and Ariel, Donavon, hence, have arrived St. Croix. These vessels sailed from this port, by permission, under the supplementary embargo act, and will we understand, all return with cargoes, notwithstanding the late regulations of the governor of St. Croix.

Latest from Europe.

Last evening arrived here, ship America, capt. Brown, from Liverpool, which he left the 29th of April, and by him we have a London paper of the 26th of April most of which is taken up with col. Pickering's letter, and other American articles, and only contains the following worth extracting.

LONDON, April 26.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock.

Consols, for money 66 5-8; for account 67 1-2; reduced 65 3-4 7-8; exchequer bills, 6s. 7s. prem.

It was yesterday reported at the Stock Exchange, that Mr. Armstrong the American ambassador to Paris, had left that capital, and that Mr. Nourse had arrived in England. This rumor had the temporary effect of raising the funds about an half per cent. We could not trace it to its source.

MADRID, February 8.

An article in our Gazette states, that though there are eleven English ships of war lying in the roads before Cadiz, a fleet of fifty transports, under the escort of some armed ships, had lately sailed for St. Lucar. The Spanish fleet at Cadiz had received orders to join the French squadron lying here, and both had taken in provisions for three months, and were ready to sail at the first notice.

BANKS OF THE DANUBE, March 2.

In Serbia, arrangements are made which seem to indicate that foreign troops are expected in the country. According to a letter from Bucharest, the Russian troops in Bender and Choczim, make all necessary preparations for a new campaign.

BANKS OF THE MAIN, March 12

In pursuance of an order issued by the Aulic Council of War, eleven regiments of Croats and pandours, are now assembling to form a cordon on the Turkish frontiers, this cordon is to consist of 70,000 men; and to be commanded by arch duke Ferdinand, brother of the empress.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated the 20th May last, received per the brig Henry, captain Goodrich, arrived at N. Haven.

"I am sorry the embargo continues. Mr. Jefferson certainly is a very great enemy to his own country, and has done her more injury in a short time than he could ever do the English or French. We are not so much distressed for provisions as Mr. Jefferson, by his embargo, might wish. We have some flour, corn meal, and plenty of Irish beef, pork and butter, and salt fish from Nova Scotia; besides we have plenty of yams (a good substitute for bread) not only in this, but in all the Windward Islands; where all the planters have turned their attention to the cultivation of provisions. Consequently, American provisions will be less in demand; hence Mr. Jefferson has been a scourge to his country, and what he thought would be a curse to the British colonists, is a blessing in disguise. We had several arrivals lately, some from London, some from Bristol, Newcastle, and four from Liverpool—some from Halifax and New Brunswick; and in due time will have more, and plenty from Quebec."

Letters from St. Croix, by the same arrival, say, that the American vessels that were there previous to the proclamation, would be permitted to take cargoes, but no others.

Captain Chester, in the brig George, sailed from this port for Charleston on the 7th. By the return of the pilot who took his vessel out, he sent up the following for publication.

"June 7th, the brig George, in passing the Narrows, seeing a gun boat ahead, distance half a mile, hove too for her. In a

few minutes a boat was dispatched to board the George; the boarding officer firing a musket, loaded with ball, under her bow sprit, was asked, why he fired when the vessel was laying too for him? He replied, "You should have hove too upon the other tack;" at the same instant a gun was fired from the boat No. 50, whose WAD struck the brig's stern, and shattered the frame of one of the windows. The officer observed it was a HARD WAD! Query, have they a right to fire HARD WADS into vessels laying too?

John H. Chester.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

Mr. Snowden,

IN your paper of the 2d of June you was so obliging as to publish a letter to me on the subject of curing Clover. I have now the pleasure of sending you some observations on the advantage of harrowing it.

Summer before last I was advised to harrow my Clover the ensuing spring. I paid little or no attention to it, till sometime after I was again advised to it by a friend, in whose opinion of agricultural affairs I had much confidence. I mentioned the subject to several, who were of opinion it would not answer, notwithstanding I was induced to try it.

On the 20th of February last, I harrowed it with a sharp tooth harrow, on which I put considerable weight. While harrowing it I was obliged to stop and clear it of roots and grass every few feet. I felt some uneasiness, fearing I had injured it, at any rate for this season. In a short time I was convinced my fears were groundless—it grew very thick, was extremely promising in its appearance, and did fair to be a fine crop, which turned out to be the case, and was fit for the scythe a fortnight earlier than my neighbors. Since mowing I find I have nearly double the quantity that I had off the same ground last season.

I was at a friend's house in Fairfax a few days since, who I found harrowing his Corn, with a harrow in the form of the letter A. It made the Corn remarkably clean, and had a better appearance than any I saw even on better land, that was ploughed, within twenty miles.

I understand that harrowing Potatoes answers very well. Perhaps some of your customers who have tried it will favor us with information on the subject.

I believe that a Harrow is as useful to Clover as the Hoe is to Cabbages, Corn, or Potatoes.

Z.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTORS.

A joint committee has been appointed to consider the expediency of directing the mode of appointing electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, during the present session, and report by bill or otherwise.

Should they follow the example of many other states, in making the choice by the legislature, as most probably will be the case, that state alone will give 19 federal votes, being within two of the whole number allotted by the government paper at Washington, to the federalists, out of the entire union.

On Friday last that paper deliberately declared as follows:—"Our opinion, from information derived from various parts of the union, is, that Mr. Madison will have EVERY republican electoral vote; and that the federal electoral votes will not exceed TWENTY-ONE!" Which of these suppositions is the most extravagant, it is difficult to judge—They are both extremely so.

[Baltimore North American,

SHIP NEWS.



Upwards of 200 vessels have been entered and cleared at the custom-house of the place since the passage of the embargo law, from and to ports out of the Capes of Virginia. The bay and river trade has been more than at any period before.—We give our readers a list of Entrances for ten days back, and will endeavor to furnish them, in future, with a regular statement of Entrances and Clearances.

ENTERED.

Brig Perseverance, Foster Boston—to the Master.

Brig America, Shaw, Providence—to the Master.

Schooner Lucinda, Beans, Boston—to different persons.

Schooner Good Intent, Baxter, Boston—to Faxon Metcalf and Co.

Schooner Hazard, Newcomb—to the Master.

Schooner Hero, Baker, Barnstable—to the Master.

Schooner Jane, Woodbury, Gloucester—to the Master.

Schooner Caroline, Hand, Philadelphia—to different Merchants.

Schooner Juliana, Howland, New Bedford—to the Master.

Sloop John and Henry, Gibbs, New Bedford (Massachusetts)—to the Master.

Exclusive of vessels going and coming to and from ports in the Capes of Virginia.

AN ACT

For raising a revenue for the year 1808.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the common council of the town of Alexandria, in council assembled, That the following taxes be levied upon the people and property of the town, to meet the current expenses of the present year, that is to say,

On all houses and lots at the rate of 6 cents on every one hundred dollars of their assessed value—

On every male tithable \$1 30—

On every horse \$1

On every four wheeled riding carriage \$6— On every chair, sulky, or two wheeled riding carriage \$3—

On every tavern licence \$15—

On every cart and dray \$1—

On every waggon \$4—

On every cow 25 cents.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That, to meet the local expenditures of the northern and southern districts of the town, the following taxes be levied in addition to the foregoing, that is to say—Upon all houses and lots within each district, at the rate of ten cents upon each hundred dollars of their assessed value.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the collector of the corporation, be allowed on all monies collected by him under this law and paid into the treasury, a commission of five per centum.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collector, after the court of appeals, to proceed to collect the aforesaid taxes, and to distrain for the same if necessary. It shall also be his duty to report the progress of his collections to the Mayor once in every month, and to the Council on the 4th Monday in November next, noting in his report to the Council what taxes may remain due, and the causes which prevented the collection.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the collector, before entering on the duties of his office, shall give bond and good security, payable to the Mayor and Common Council, in double the amount of the sum at which the taxes shall be estimated, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Passed in Common Council, the sixth of June, 1808.

James Russell, President.

Approved, June 14, 1808.

Cuthbert Powell, Mayor.

Wanted Immediately.

A quantity of good clean FLAXSEED, for cash, by

Daniel Macleod, Painter, Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.

15 hogheads brown Sugars.

2000 lbs green Coffee

Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.

50 barrels choice Whiskey.

Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.

40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

FROM LONDON.

GRAY AND HAMILTON, TAILORS;

BEG leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its neighborhood, they have commenced the above business in all its branches, in the house adjoining Messieurs McKnight and Stewart's store, on Royal-street. Those who honor them with their patronage, may depend on having their orders executed in the completest MODERN STYLE, and with dispatch.

N. B. All kinds of Ladies' Habits, Pelices, Spencers, Spanish and Marmaluke dresses, made to their order; Navy and Regimental Cloaths plain, faced or embroidered, according to the rank of the officer; or any kind of Hussar, Rifle, or Fancy Cloathing for balls, plays, &c.

June 15.

c. 3.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

2d JUNE, 1808.

ORDERED, That Messrs. McGuire, Preston, and Johnston, be a committee with power to cause the lower end of Prince street to be repaired: Provided it can be done for the use of the dockage thereof, and that they let out the end of Duke street, on the best terms to be obtained.

Test.

Jas. M. M'Rea. c. c.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst.
a Bright Mulatto Man named

B O B,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;
About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years
of age, has large black eye brows, large full
eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well-made
handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not
quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed,
combed and ridged on the top. His beard ap-
pears very black if suffered to grow for a day
or two, but he usually shaves it very closely.
He has recently received an injury on the fore
finger of the left hand, and has it bound up,
and may probably lose the first joint of it. He
speaks deliberately, and is more correct in
conversation than persons of his color usually
are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter,
& delights particularly in attending to horses.
He has a variety of cloaths, and took with
him one dark green broadcloth coat and pan-
taloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and
pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the
cloth of inferior quality, with white metal
buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one
old brown surtout coat with covered buttons,
a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The
rest of his apparel I am not able particularly
to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and
pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may
probably produce a forged authority for him
to pass, or procure the certificate of some one
of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petition-
ed by the name of Thomas, and obtained their
freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the
state of Maryland and district of Columbia,
and secured in any jail, so that I get him
again, the above reward will be given, or six-
ty dollars if taken and secured within the said
state or district; all reasonable expenses will
also be paid if he should be delivered to me
in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard
Duckett, in Prince George's county, Maryland.
He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore,
Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dtd.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnab-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheet and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-
lity, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Sper-
maceti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

SHOES

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadel-
phia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy,
from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of

S H O E S.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.

Cotton in bales.

Draught Porter in bbls.

One pipe Madeira and

Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6.

dtd 1awtf

In the case of David Woods,

An insolvent debtor, confined in the prison of
Washington county, for debt:

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the
creditors of the said David Woods, that on
Monday, the 20th day of June instant, at the
court room, in Lindsay's hotel, at the hour
of nine o'clock, A. M. the oath prescribed by
the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the
relief of insolvent debtors within the district
of Columbia," will be administered to the said
David Woods and a trustee appointed; un-
less sufficient cause be then and there shown
to the contrary.

It is ordered, That this notice be published
in the Washington Federalist, National In-
telligencer, and some paper printed in Alex-
andria, twice in each paper prior to that day.
By order of the honorable William Cranch,
Esq. chief judge of the circuit court of the
district of Columbia.

William Brent, Clerk.

June 13.

M&Th

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS DE TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d

and inspector of artillery of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

EDUCATION.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints
his friends and the public, that he has en-
gaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good
family) from Bern in Switzerland.

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course
of instruction pursued in his school: The
French, German and Italian Languages—
Ancient and Modern History—Arithmetic,
Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use
of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Men-
suration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar
Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c.
Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their
Applications to the various branches of the
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be
taught as hitherto by himself at his School in
St. Asaph street.

A. B. Those who wish to be instructed in
the above Languages, will please to apply, as
the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19.

2aw

Third Dividend.

In the case of JAMES SMITH, late a
BANKRUPT.

THE commissioners, acting under a com-
mission of bankruptcy, formerly awarded and
issued forth against James Smith, late of Dum-
fries, in the county of Prince-William and
state of Virginia, merchant; intend to meet
at the commissioners office, (the House of
Benjamin Parke) in the town of Fredericks-
burg, on Wednesday, the 29th day of June
next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to make
a further dividend of the estate and effects of
the said bankrupt: when and where the cre-
ditors who have not already proved their
debts, are to appear prepared to prove the
same, or they will be excluded the benefit of
the said dividend; and all claims not then
substantiated will be disallowed.

Timothy Brundige,

ASSIGNEE.

May 23. (31)

6012t

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Pis-
cataway, Prince George's county, Mar-
yland, on Tuesday, the 31st ult. two NE-
GRO MEN, viz.

POMPEY, upwards of fifty years old, ve-
ry black, about five feet ten or eleven inches
high, he is addicted to liquor, and when
drunk much disposed to talk—had on when
he went away, a deep blue short jacket of
course cloth, oxburghs shirt and trousers—
having a variety of cloaths may change his
dress.

ASIL, a dark mulatto, about twenty two
or three years old, five feet eight or nine in-
ches high, thick lips and large mouth, the fore
finger of his right hand is stiff and smaller
than his other fingers, had sores on his legs,
if well the scars may be discovered, his ap-
parel the same as Pompey's, and may change
his dress having a variety of cloaths—they
may obtain passes and endeavor to pass as
freemen—all persons are forewarned harbor-
ing them.

I will give the above reward to have them
secured in any goal, so that I get them again,
or Fifteen Dollars for each, and all reasona-
ble charges paid if brought home.

Jacob Duckett.

June 9.

eo3t

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or
more years, adjoining the place where
on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with
complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in
comfortable condition, calculated for a fami-
ly, together with between three and four acres
of very rich land.—From several years expe-
rience, I can with truth declare, that there
can be no better stand for a blacksmith than
the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek.

December 9—(15.)

lawtf

A. B. If I don't rent the fine stand, I
will give good wages to a young man, or a
man with a family.

T. B. M.

AT a meeting of the Pre-
sident and Directors of the Pennsylvania Cop-
per Mine Company, on the 3d day of June,
1808, it was resolved to call a general meet-
ing of the Stockholders to take into consid-
eration the present state of their concerns. I
do hereby notify them, that the said meeting
will be held on the 24th day of June aforesaid,
at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at Ganss's
hotel, in Alexandria; when and where they
are requested to attend.

JOHN POTTS, President

June 11.

eo7t.

FOR SALE,

22 puncheons of Rum
20 hds excellent molasses
1000 bushels coarse salt, just received per
brig Mercury from Barbadoes,

AND FOR SALE BY

Jonah Thompson & Son,
and Cuthbert Powell.

May 20.

1aweo3w.

FOR SALE.

On board the schooner Jane, lying at Irwin's
wharf,

ALMONDS in barrels
COFFEE in tierces and barrels
Retailing MOLASSES
Sicilian WINE in pipes
BRIMSTONE in hogheads
One tierce LEMON JUICE
Three barrels BLUBBER.

June 14.

31*

WAS taken from a black man in
market, who was offering it for sale, a gold
headed CANE, with the letters H. C. on the
head. The gentleman who took it from him
has left it with James Campbell, at the jail.—
The owner may have it on paying the Print-
er's bill for advertising the same.

James Campbell.

June 13.

3t

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Andrew
Parks to the subscriber, for the purpose of
securing a debt due from the said Parks to
William A. Washington, will be exposed to
sale, for ready money, on the premises, on
MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, if
fair; otherwise on the next fair day; a tract
of LAND, in the county of Jefferson, state
of Virginia, containing 83 acres—Also ano-
ther Tract adjoining the above mentioned,
containing 222 acres, three rods and thirty-
four perches.

Henry S. Turner.

June 6.

law5w

New-York Lottery.

First drawn number, this morning, being
the 40th day of drawing, is entitled to
10,000 Dollars.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE OF

25,000 Dollars is still in Wheel.
Total gain of the wheel 20,630 Dollars, on
the close of the 39th day's drawing.

Present price of Tickets 15 Dollars,
and but few on hand.

R. GRAY.

Fort Warburton Packet.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
public, that he has equipped the above Pack-
et in a very elegant manner, and will sail from
Rickett's and Newton's wharf for Fort War-
burton, every morning at 8 o'clock, and re-
turn to Alexandria in the afternoon.—
The Packet will be constantly supplied with a
choice collection of stores for the entertain-
ment of passengers, and every exertion used
to render the utmost satisfaction.

Abel Willis.

WHO WAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
1500 wt. excellent Rhode Island Cheese
200 bush. of seed potatoes.

Lemons in boxes.

Excellent Herrings in barrels.

Groceries as usual.

May 18.

d3t* cif.

District of Columbia, to wit.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1807.

George Daneale, complainant.

AGAINST

Stephen Cooke, defendant.

In Chancery

THE said defendant, Stephen Cooke,
not having entered his appearance and given
security according to the rules of this court;
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that he is not an inhabitant of this district, or
motion of the complainant, by his counsel, in
is ordered, that the said defendant do appear
here on the first day of July term next, and
answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy
of this order be forthwith inserted in one of
the public newspapers published in this coun-
ty, for two months, successively, and that ano-
ther copy be posted at the front door of the
court house of the said county.

A copy. Test.

G. Daneale, C. C.

Lemons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candies in small boxes, of superi-
or quality,
Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30.

eo1t

The subscriber will Sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 3
months, either of the HOUSES occu-
pied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King
street; or of the HOUSES on the same street
occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; se-
veral vacant LOTS on Washington, near King
street; any part of his vacant GROUND on
the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek;
and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND
RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable
GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the
turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria,
with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great
part of which is well covered with timber.—
Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or to
the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun
county.

S. COOKE.

Joseph Mandey

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA.

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI-
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc haret, in cases of
one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hog-heads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-
timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff,
in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapoe do.

Cloverseed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimen-
to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cay

enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; basket

salt; starch; fly blue; flouant indigo; Geo-

gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-

der; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;

traces; bed cords; feeding lines; demijohns;

gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpow-

der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Bri-

tish battle powder] from F to treble sealed

chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-

monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and an-

chovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable

for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

TEAS,

particularly select-

ed for

family use.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality]

MADEIRA,

Buscellos,

Sherry,